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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC HEALTH



YORK, PENN'A.
Nineteen Hundred and Eleven 10

CITY OF YORK, PENN'A.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMITTEE
OF COUNCILS
TO THE CITY COUNCILS

Including Mortality Tables for the Year ending December 31, 1910

DISPATCH-DAILY PRINT, YORK, PA.

SANITARY COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS, 1910-1911

HENRY WASBERS

H. E. DUSMAN

E. S. CRAUMER

JOHN D. BRENNER

S. HORACE GOTWALT

JAMES E. CHALFANT

M. L. VAN BAMAN

SAMUEL HAKE

GEO. B. LA POER

B. M. KNOWLES

EDWARD BLAUSSER

H. F. REGENTHAL

Chairman,

JOHN H. BENNETT, M. D.

Secretary,

AUSTIN E. MCCOLLOUGH

Health Officer,

JOHN M. WELSH

Custodian of Potter's Field,

GEORGE W. TIPTON

City Physician,

DR. LOUIS S. WEAVER.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Public Buildings and Grounds,

SAMUEL HAKE

HENRY WASBERS

JAS. E. CHALFANT

Hospital and Supplies,

S. H. GOTWALT

EDWARD BLAUSSER

G. B. LA POER

Drugs and Laboratory Supplies,

B. M. KNOWLES

M. L. VAN BAMAN

J. D. BRENNER

Plumbing and Highways,

H. E. DUSMAN

E. S. CRAUMER

H. F. REGENTHAL

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Health Department, January 1, 1911.

To the Honorable, the Mayor, the Select and Common Councils
of the City of York, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—

The Sanitary Committee of Councils herewith presents the report of its operations for that part of the calendar year 1910, extending from April 1st, to December 31st, inclusive. The tables on vital statistics included, extend over a period for the entire year.

In a report from the Sanitary Committee for the year 1908, a plea was made to have Councils repeal an ordinance passed March 25th, 1905. The bill referred to, is the one which deposed the Board of Health and established the present system. This petition is again renewed for the same reasons set forth in the original. It has been shown that a municipality, working under the latter, may be left without any health organization. This unfortunate condition confronted the City of York during the fiscal year, 1909. Consequently proper regard for quarantine regulations has been lost by the public. That influence the Health Department may have exercised over the people is less powerful and cannot be regained without resort to force. The latter measure always renders the work unpopular. Steps should be taken by Councils at once, in order to restore the original form of health organization. Under such a form of health government a like contingency could never arise.

It is to be hoped that Councils will urge the public to grant you the privilege of completing the sewer system. We earnestly request that you may hasten the day when an election can be held to increase the indebtedness of the city for this purpose. The argument in favor of this project is worn thread-

bare, but will allow additional recommendation. Attention is called to that unspeakably foul condition of the Codorus Creek from sewage pollution. If there is but one reason why provision should be made for the reception of sewage, it is this. A natural feeling of pride in our own city should impel all to aid in purifying the stream and render its banks habitable.

Following in the wake of the State Health Department, medical inspection of school children was instituted. The number of children showing abnormalities is astonishingly large. The work of inspection is necessarily slow, both on account of the time required in giving individual attention to pupils and lack of a sufficient number of inspectors. It is the experience of the inspector that but fifty or sixty pupils can be examined each day. This department needs at least ten more physicians for this work. During the time of epidemics, quick inspection might save many from contagion and death. You are reminded of this, for at the time diphtheria is prevalent and calls for just such action. This unfortunately, becomes impossible for lack of sufficient funds. Children undergo an examination for deformities, skin and scalp lesions, eye and ear defects, condition of the teeth, nasal diseases, glandular and nervous affections and general nutritional disturbances. The inspector observes whether the school room is well lighted, ventilated and heated. He also inspects the water supply, notes whether there are drinking fountains, individual or common cups provided. He reports on the condition of closets, grounds and general appointment of school buildings. Upon finding a physical defect in any child, the parent receives a courteous note, suggesting to have the child referred to the family physician for more complete examination and treatment. In this way many defects may be remedied.

The number of children showing deformities is 92; skin lesions, 71; defective eye sight, 503; defective hearing, 55; defective nasal breathing, 857; and nutritional disturbances, 2. The total number of scholars evidently normal is 629. The number showing one or more abnormalities is 1337. The total number inspected, to January 1st, 1911, is 1966. The percentage of pupils showing abnormalities is .68. It is not surprising that so large a percentage of school children show physical defects. These figures correspond closely with those published by the health departments of larger cities of this country. Reports of this character should be the means of awakening any community from the state of lethargy, into which it may have lapsed in this era of commercialism. An inventory should be made by the board of school control, so that a systematic analysis may be

made of the causes of nonpromotion and retardation of pupils in the public schools. After school inspection shall have been completed, it will be perfectly easy to ascribe the cause in many instances, to some physical defect existing in the pupil. The latter, no doubt, is also largely responsible for the loss of pupils. Parents frequently regard a backward child as being naturally dull and incapable of conceiving with the same degree of ease as its classmates. Consequently such an unfortunate is uncere- moniously removed from out of the midst of its school life and compelled to renounce the privileges accorded its fellows. In this way many pupils are lost to the school and in a way to the community. Theoretically, some one is responsible to those held back in their school work. Practically, some one is responsible for the latter. It should be known why and when pupils are lost to the school. It seems that it would be wise for the school board to appoint a special committee, for the purpose of securing facts surrounding this matter. A considerable sum of money should be saved for the School District each year, by rectifying physical defects in school children.

If within the city, there is a dangerous grade crossing, fire trap, tottering building or defective boiler, newspapers, in great alarm, awaken public sentiment against the same. This is generally instrumental in bringing about some remedy for the nuisance. How great would be the result, if but half were published about the dangers existing on "Death Row"? Has any one made a calculation of the number of infants that sicken and die, for the want of intelligent attention, or of those who, if the proper means were to be provided, might be restored to health and saved from death? Have you ever thought of the many who are compelled to abandon their young to some form of artificial feeding? This is imperative in many cases in order to allow the parent to enter upon some form of occupation. As a rule, therefor, the care of the infant devolves upon some inexperienced nurse or thoughtless child; as a result, milk is care- lessly prepared and indifferently administered. Sometimes a single indiscretion is sufficient to cause an illness, which may be followed by death. It may be interesting to know that for every individual meeting death by violent means from all causes in this city, five infants lose their lives, on that long avenue of death, with which most of you appear to be unacquainted. The method of reducing infant mortality is easy, and lies in the em- ployment of trained district nurses. A nurse can visit fifteen or twenty children and mothers daily, at a cost of (\$2.50) two dol- lars and fifty cents. This work need not go on during the winter months, if an appropriation cannot be secured suffi-

ciently high to cover the entire year. There is no excuse, however, why this work should not be instituted during the summer months of the ensuing year.

The results attained in other cities, that have adopted this method appear to show, that a saving of from one-third to one-half the number of infants that formerly died.

This department has been granted a smaller appropriation each year, than for the the preceding one, since the fiscal year 1905. There is so much additional duty, care and labor heaped upon it, so many burning problems for it to solve for the preservation of health and prolongation of human life. These, without adequate means to combat, toil met with reverses and defeat, transforms a glorious work into ignominious drudgery. Easily the most important committee of Councils receives but twelve hundred dollars (\$1200) to meet its annual expenses. Great quantities of money are expended by other committees, without being able to show comparable results. Seventy-six thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$76,150.00) were consumed by the Highway Committee; Twenty-six thousand, five hundred and eighty-eight dollars (\$26,588) by the Light Department; Twenty-five thousand and seventy-one dollars (\$25,071) for fire purposes; Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$27,720) for police protection. We ask you to compare the figures above set forth with the miserable pittance, which has been set aside for health purposes. This should be a forceful reminder that the care of human life is far greater than that of public buildings, highways, grounds, real estate, etc. How does York compare with other cities of its size and class? How much money does the city expend for district nursing, how much for municipal tuberculosis work, how much for pasteurized milk for the poor, for food inspection, above all, how much for tenement inspection and supervision? To those of you who are familiar with existing conditions, these questions are superfluous. How about the public? Is it to be kept in the dark concerning the method of management, of a department belonging to and of vital interest to this city. Is it to be outraged by incompetent legislators? Is it not entitled to share the knowledge, common to all of us, that there is not sufficient money appropriated to run the health department, for more than a month, in a manner in which it should be conducted? It is imperative that you should be replaced by such as will provide a sum of money large enough to cover all exigencies.

York is not foremost in hygeinic work, nor yet in rank, but straggling far in the rear of a world wide movement which is

calculated to preserve God's green footstool as a fitting place upon which His creatures may live. The sum of ten thousand dollars is required to conduct this department with that dignity and thoroughness that characterizes health work elsewhere. If epidemics cannot be checked, if tenements are uninhabitable, if cellars are stored with litter, if highways are unsightly and unsanitary, then the responsibility rests with you. There is a necessity for working capital. When that is provided something creditable will be accomplished.

No effort is being made to check the habit of expectorating upon pavements and street crossings. Not a single arrest was made during the year for violating the ordinance. There are several prominent locations about the city where this is most noticeable. These places are always occupied by corner loafers, who devote most of their time to insulting women, and the balance in polluting the sidewalks. There is no occasion to discuss the dangers surrounding this practice. Everyone is now familiar with the nature of infectious diseases and the ease with which they are communicated. There is no practice which is so fraught with danger as this filthy habit. This city stands practically alone in allowing the public the privilege to expectorate upon the sidewalks. This matter is particularly directed to the Police Committee. It is to be hoped that some pressure may be brought upon the present administration so that the law governing this practice may be enforced.

The bacteriological laboratory, equipped by this department is now in full operation. This is a valuable adjunct to the work and should be maintained and enlarged as the city grows or necessity demands. The work carried out by the city bacteriologist, Dr. Louis S. Weaver, is entirely satisfactory. We recommend that Councils pass an ordinance providing a salary sufficiently high to allow the employment of a physician for this work exclusively. Under the present system, only a part of the city physician's time is available. The number of cultures made for suspected diphtheria was 43; the number showing positive results was 17. The number of blood specimens examined for typhoid fever (Widal) was 12; the number showing positive reaction 6. The service in the laboratory is free to every regular practicing physician in the city. It is to be hoped that a more liberal use will be made of the facilities offered by the city in the future. It is certain that many doubtful cases may be cleared up by this aid in diagnosis. We feel assured that the work will grow into popularity as time goes on and as the medical fraternity comes to realize the importance of laboratory work.

Some reference has been made each year, by the preceding Sanitary Committees, to the subject of plumbing inspection. We urge the Mayor to appoint a plumbing inspector and ask Councils to provide a salary for the office. Next to, and closely related with the sewer proposition, nothing deserves so much attention as this. Experience proves, that but few houses in this city have correctly placed drains and flush fixtures. This is particularly unfortunate to the inhabitants of such houses, for certain illness must follow sooner or later, as the result of inhaling sewer gases. Time has also proven that all rules and regulations of this department are disregarded, and laws governing plumbing and house drainage are violated by those engaged in the work. It is obvious that we cannot possibly supervise the work for want of inspectors.

There was a noticeable improvement shown in the manner of selling meats in our local markets. Meat is no longer exposed to the action of the elements, contamination by insects or to handling by prospective customers. This is certainly commendable. There is yet to be desired another and more important change in the sale of this food stuff, and that is a better quality of meat. Animals slaughtered for the local markets are not inspected, since no one has either the authority, or qualification to pass upon the fitness of any animal intended for food purposes. The public is therefor, at the mercy of all who may have the disposition to offer tainted meats for sale. It is altogether certain that a considerable quantity of diseased meat is marketed here. The details are too nauseating to become public property. It is sufficient to acquaint you with the fact that such trade is being conducted in this city. You should hasten to purchase a site upon which a public abattoir may be erected and maintained by the city. A food inspector should be named so that the introduction of diseased animals for domestic purposes might become impossible.

The milk problem is closely related to the above. The quality of milk served to the people of York is probably as good as that furnished the residents of any city of this size. At the best it is not as good as it deserves to be. Personal observation leads one to believe, that dairymen in our city are careful and cleanly, almost to a man. The one great fault in handling dairy products seems to originate on the farm. Cattle are not always housed properly, and rarely milked after the method best calculated to prevent infection by outside contamination. This is not always due to carelessness or indifference, but, nearly always to ignorance on the part of the farmer, of the danger or manner of its prevention. A food inspector paying periodical

visits to dairy farms, would easily become the medium through which knowledge might reach the farmer. We do not ask the producer to furnish a purer article, but, rather a cleaner one. The number of quarts of milk sold in the city trade daily is, approximately 13,116. The number of quarts of cream sold is about 232.

We again grasp this opportunity to reach the public, through you, so that it may be influenced to discourage curb-stone markets. The familiar sights about Centre Square market should be sufficient evidence that they should be discontinued. Food which has been exposed to the elements, dust and danger of contamination by animals and insects is obviously unfit for consumption. There is more room in our market houses than is required, therefor there is no occasion for food to be sold along the curb line. If Councils will not abolish these markets, then it is to be hoped that the public will cease to patronize them and thus force them out of existence.

The Woman's Club Committee on Civic Improvement succeeded in placing receptacles for waste paper at various points about the city. This, together with the enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting house to house distribution of circulars, succeeded in bringing about a much needed reform. It is not operating entirely satisfactory, but no doubt a few arrests for violating the law, would be the means of saving the streets from being littered with unsightly waste paper. This work has been so helpful that it was considered desirable to have a conference with representatives of that Committee, so that plans might be formulated for a public house cleaning in the Spring of 1911. We are assured the co-operation of the women who are interested in this movement. It is the intention of this body to have all cellars, alleys, rear yards and vacant lots cleaned in a certain given period, which shall be subsequently named for that purpose. The public is invited to participate in this movement in order to insure its success. The assistance of the Highway Committee is absolutely essential, as upon it will devolve the duty of removing the debris as rapidly as it accumulates. This system has worked out well in other cities and should be given a trial here.

The present system of street cleaning does not seem to be very satisfactory. Those employed for that purpose seem to be engaged in the performance of their duties only at rare intervals. At times it would appear that they evidence distinct traces of annoyance when disturbed by passing vehicles. It is just possible, if these men were arranged in squads, under the

supervision of a street commissioner that some streets might be kept clean. Streets should be swept at night, when they are practically unoccupied. Thus, little interference would be offered to the workmen and likewise, the least number of people exposed to the danger of inhaling dust. This is a matter of some importance to the taxpayers and of great interest to this department.

Let the City of York enact some legislation to govern the annual Fourth of July celebration. Let it have a sane Fourth by abolishing the sale and forbidding the employment of explosives within the city limits. We are responsible to the youth for the loss of life and limb. Why not take some step in relieving yourselves of the further responsibility. We ask that you pass an ordinance similar to that which governs the celebration in Baltimore, Maryland. There is ample time to pass such a law and have it in full operation before the next Fourth of July ensuing.

We call your attention to the types of garbage can which assails the eye any collection morning. They vary in size and form from a tin cup to a wash boiler. Nearly all are small, dilapidated, leaky vessels which for other purposes have outlived their usefulness. They are generally without lids and thus become the source of considerable annoyance, as dogs have easy access to the garbage, consume such portion as offers nutrition and leave the balance on the sidewalk. Open cans become breeding places for flies during the Summer months. The average housewife in this manner becomes the medium through which the entire family suffers from the invasion of this insect. For, it is a well known fact that a fly rarely leaves the immediate vicinity in which it was bred. The Highway Committee should compel the householder to provide a water tight, covered can or impose the penalty for violating the law.

Health Officer John M. Welsh served 561 notices for the abatement of nuisances during the year. 877 complaints of various kinds were made to the department, all of which received the necessary attention. 658 houses were placarded upon the report of communicable diseases. 668 houses were fumigated and disinfected upon the recovery or death of a case of contagious or infectious disease, or upon the removal of such a case from the premises. It may be seen at a glance that there is too much work for one health officer to perform. It should be so arranged that the health officer might have an assistant. It seems that Councils should provide enough money to allow the employment of an assistant. In such a case the one could devote his entire time and attention to the management of contagious

and infectious diseases. This would be safer to the public and would develop the efficiency for that kind of work in the health officer.

We trust you will regard the foregoing suggestions sufficiently important to deserve your serious attention. It is to be feared your utter disregard for all methods of modern sanitation as well as your apparent lack of interest in our work, has engendered a similar disposition on the part of the members of this Committee. The occasional meetings of this Committee were entirely harmonious. The several sub-committees performed the duties imposed upon them with the same degree of faithfulness, which has been characteristic of such committees, since the organization of this department. The chairman embraces this opportunity to thank the members of the Sanitary Committee for the many courtesies extended him during his term of service.

In concluding, the Sanitary Committee of Councils conveys to you the sympathy, to which it feels you are entitled, after having inflicted upon you this report. There is probably nothing contained therein which in any sense may be construed as being complimentary to your honorable bodies. This we feel to be a just reward and in keeping with the interest you have displayed in the work of sanitation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BENNETT,
Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

York, Pa., Jan. 1, 1911.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee of
City Councils, York, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

Herewith you will find my report for so much of the year as the present Sanitary Committee has been in existence. The report usually covers the full year, but as there was no committee for the first three months of the year, it would seem out of place to consider any matter that took place during those three months as a part of the Committee's acts.

Receipts.

General Appropriation Bill,	\$1,200 00
(Item No. 1, General Supplies).	
Salary Sanitary Policeman,	720 00
(Item No. 2).	
Salary Sanitary Physician,	900 00
(Item No. 3).	
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	\$2,820.00

Expenditures.

Disbursed April 4 to Dec. 31, 1910:

To Printing and Advertising,.....	\$ 56 00
Drugs and Fumigants,.....	107 23
Plumbing Examiner's Fees,.....	12 00
Sundries,	80 39
Stationery,	128 34
Expenses Potter's Field,.....	30 73
Fees Crimmin's Suit,.....	13 31
Special Officers,	37 50
Plumbing at Hospital,.....	11 70
Outstanding Bills, Dec. 31 (on file),.....	45 60
Item No. 2, Sanitary Policeman,.....	530 00
Item No. 3, Sanitary Physician,.....	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,652 80

Balance No. 1 Item,.....	\$ 677 20
Balance No. 2 Item,.....	190 00
Balance No. 3 Item,.....	300 00

Balance (Total),..... \$1,167 20

The Committee is entitled to a credit of \$52.50, interest on the Potter's Field fund. This has not been credited by the Controller yet as the expenses of maintaining the Potter's Field Fund has been kept up out of Item No. 1. Some formal action should be taken at Joint Session providing for the setting apart of this amount.

The Miscellaneous Receipts were:—

Received by Treasurer (Cesspool permits),.....	\$201 50
Plumbing Examining Board (to Treasurer),.....	65 00
Plumber's Licenses, to Dec. 31, 1910,.....	71 50

The Committee during the year failed to meet a number of times, but the health of the city did not suffer inasmuch as the proper officials looked after matters very closely, I believe.

Your secretary begs to acknowledge relief of much work by the activity of your Chairman, Sanitary Physician and Health Officer, which I appreciate. However, I have become slightly rusty on health matters and believe that the resident secretary ought to be kept in very close touch with all situations or someone should be provided by the committee who would be at all times present to take up matters with the public who are continually dropping in City Hall for information which can only be obtained at present from the Chairman, Health Officer or City Physician, who necessarily are absent very much from the office.

Thanking you all for extreme courtesies during the year, in this my last annual report, I am,

Respectfully yours,
A. E. M'COLLOUGH,
Secretary Committee.

TABLE I.

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis Reported for the Year 1910, by Months,				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909	
			Cases	Deaths
January.....	11	6	45	7
February.....	8	13	19	4
March.....	13	5	30	7
April.....	26	10	54	7
May.....	15	4	21	3
June.....	14	3	10	4
July.....	7	8	.....	5
August.....	15	7	2	3
September.....	10	4	2	5
October.....	6	5	.....	7
November.....	3	10	3	4
December.....	5	11	1	8
Total.....	133	86	187	64
Analysis				
				All Cases
Cases to population, official census, 44,750				2.97
Percentage of deaths to cases.....				64.66

TABLE II.

Number of Cases of Typhoid Fever Reported for the Year 1910, by Months				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909	
			Cases	Deaths
January.....	1	1	6	2
February.....	3	1	1	.....
March.....	5	.....	4	.....
April.....	3	1	3	1
May.....	4	.....	1	1
June.....	2	.....	1	.....
July.....	5	.....	2	1
August.....	11	.....	10	1
September.....	16	1	9	.....
October.....	6	1	5	.....
November.....	13	.....	17	.....
December.....	5	.....	7	.....
Total.....	74	5	66	6
Analysis.				
				All Cases
Cases to population, official census, 44,750				1.43
Percentage of deaths to cases				6.71

TABLE III.

Ages of Cases and Deaths from Typhoid Fever, for the Year 1910.			
AGE	Total Cases	Total Deaths	General Mortality
Under one year.....			
From one to five years	3	1	33.33
From five to ten	4		
From ten to twenty.....	23	2	8.69
From twenty to thirty.....	25	1	4.00
From thirty to forty.....	7		
From forty to fifty	6		
From fifty to sixty.....	5		
From sixty to seventy	1	1	100.00
From seventy to eighty.....			
From eighty to ninety.....			
Total	74	5	6.71

TABLE IV.

Chart of cases of Typhoid Fever reported in the City of York, Pennsylvania, for the Calendar Year, 1910, showing source in each case known, and enumerating cases of unknown origin.									
MONTHS	Bathing in Poor House Run.	Bathing in the Codorus Creek.	Doubtful Cases.	Probably Im-ported.	Milk Infection.	By Contact with Cases.	Unknown.	Imported.	Total by Months.
January								1d	1d
February.....			1d				2		3d
March.....			2d		2			1	5d
April					1	1	1		3
May.....							3	1	4
June		1						1	2
July	1						1	3	5
August.....			1	1	1	1	3	4d	11d
September			3	2	2		2d	7	16d
October.....			1			1	1	3	6
November.....				1	2	1	4	5	13
December.....				1	2	1	1		5
Total by source.....	1	1	8	5	10	5	18	26	74

Total, 74.

d signifies death, r the number.

CHART No. V.

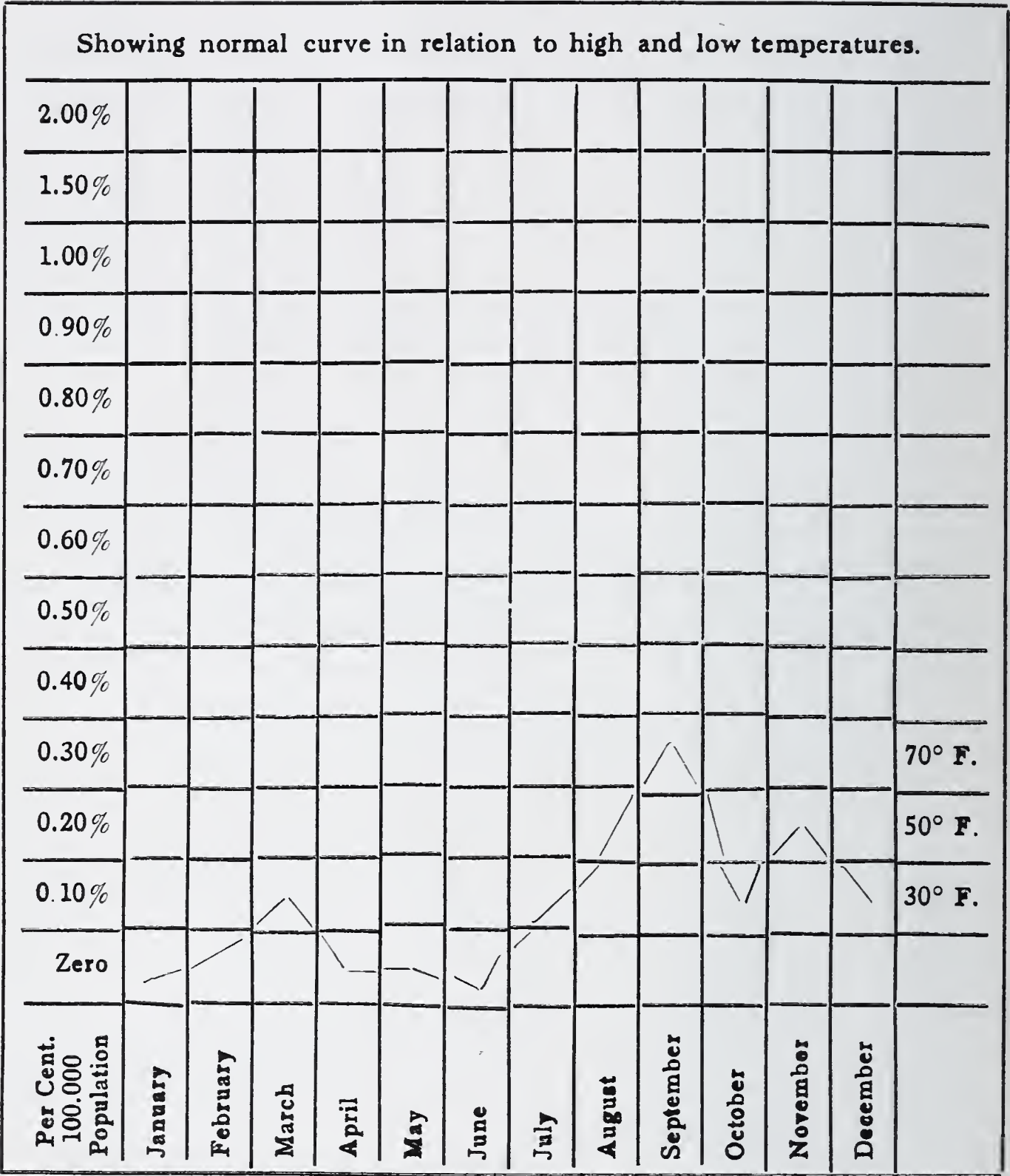


TABLE VI.

Chart showing names of Dairymen and case numbers on each route.		
DAIRYMEN	CASE NUMBERS	PER CENT.
Billet,	31.....	1.35
Bupp,	20.....	1.35
Chronister,	50.....	1.35
Dietz,	9d.....	1.35
Forry,	5, 7, 12, 25, 38, 46, 57, 64, 70, 73.....	13.51
Henry,	52.....	1.35
Hyde's Farm,	60.....	1.35
Kilnedinst,	74.....	1.35
Kilnefelter,	45d, 72.....	2.70
Miller,	2, 29.....	2.70
Neater,	3d, 37.....	2.70
Ness,	28, 35, 39, 47, 55.....	6.75
Potter,	11.....	1.35
Schmidt, J. C.	13.....	1.35
Schuman,	10.....	1.35
Smith,	23, 26.....	2.70
Stump,	32.....	1.35
York Sanitary,	4, 6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 27, 33, 36, 40, 41, 48, 49, 53, 56, 65, 66, 69, 71.....	28.37
Unknown,	1d, 18, 19, 21, 24, 30, 34d, 42, 43, 44, 51, 54, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68	25.67
d indicates death		

TABLE VII.

Chart Showing Number of Quarts of Milk Sold Daily by Dairymen and Number of Cases of Typhoid Fever as Classified by Assigned and Un-assigned Causes.				
CASE NUMBERS.				
Dairymen	Quarts Sold	Cause Assigned	No Cause Assigned	Per Cent.
Billet, . . .	340		31	3.22
Bupp, . . .	200		20	3.22
Chronister, . . .	200	50		0.00
Dietz, . . .	380		9 d1	3.22
Forry, . . .	260		5, 7, 12, 25, 38, 46, 57, 64, 70, 73	32.25
Henry, . . .	240	52		0.00
Hyde's Farm, . . .	?		60	3.22
Klinedinst, . . .	240	74		0.00
Klinefelter, . . .	300	72	45 d1	3.22
Miller, . . .	200	29	2	3.22
Neater, . . .	60	37	3 d1	3.22
Ness, . . .	520	28, 35, 39, 47, 55		0.00
Potter, . . .	232	11		0.00
Schmidt, J. C., . . .	?	13		0.00
Schuman, . . .	45		10	3.22
Smith, . . .	240	26	23	3.22
Stump, . . .	200	32		0.00
York Sanitary, . . .	7000	6, 8, 17, 22, 36, 40, 41, 49, 56	4, 14, 15, 16, 27, 33, 48, 53, 65, 66, 69, 71	38.70
Unknown, 1 d1, 18, 19, 21, 24, 30, 34 d1, 42, 43, 44, 51, 54, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68.				
The rate of percentage is based on the number of cases unaccounted for.				
The number of cases to quarts of milk sold on the Sanitary Milk Company's route is 1.71; the number on the Forry route is 3.84.				

TABLE VIII.

Chart Showing Source of Cases of Typhoid Fever by Numbers.

SOURCE OF CASES.	CASE NUMBERS.
Imported - - -	1d, 6, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 34d, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 55, 58, 61, 62, 64, 67
Probably Imported -	28, 35, 36, 68, 72
Milk Infection - -	5, 7, 12, 25, 38, 46, 57, 64, 70, 73
Contact with Cases -	11, 26, 56, 59, 74
Doubtful Cases - -	3d, 8, 9d, 32, 37, 40, 50, 52
Bathing in Codorus	17
Bathing in Poor House Run - - -	20
Unknown Source -	2, 4, 10, 14, 15, 16, 23, 27, 31, 33, 45d, 48, 53, 60, 65, 66, 69, 71

d indicates death.

TABLE IX.

Number of Cases of Pneumonia Reported for the Year 1910, by Months.

MONTH	Cases Reported	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909	
			Cases	Deaths
January	6	14	1	11
February	3	14	.....	8
March.....	2	8	2	2
April.....	2	7	1	6
May.....	.....	3	.....	5
June.....	.....	4	.....	.....
July.....	.....	3	1	.....
August.....	1	4	.....	.....
September.....	.....	1	.....	2
October.....	1	10	1	.....
November.....	3	10	3	4
December.....	3	10	2	6
Total.....	21	88	11	44

Analysis.

	All Cases
Cases to population, official census.....	0.46
Percentage of deaths to cases	419.04

TABLE X.

Number of Cases of Erysipelas Reported for the Year 1910, by Months.				
MONTHS	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909	
			Cases	Deaths
January.....	1	.....	2	.....
February.....	1	.....	.....	.....
March.....	2	1	1	.....
April.....	2	1	1	.....
May.....	2	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	1	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	2	.....	.....	1
December.....	1	1	1	1
Total.....	11	3	6	2
Analysis.				
				All Cases
Cases to population, official census				0.24
Percentage of deaths to cases.....				27.27

TABLE XI.

Number of Cases of Tetanus Reported for the Year 1910, by months.				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909	
			Cases	Deaths
January
February
March	1
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November	1
December
Total	2
Analysis.				
				All Cases
Cases to population, official census.....				.....
Percentage of deaths to cases.....				.....

TABLE XII.

Number of Cases of Diphtheria Reported for the Year 1910, by Months.				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909.	
			Cases	Deaths
January	12	4	6	2
February	3	.....	11	1
March	9	1	17	.....
April	14	2	1	.....
May	5	.....	2	.....
June	15	1	5	.....
July	26	3	4	1
August	35	6	3	2
September	48	5	7	2
October	23	2	12	2
November	26	4	11	3
December	30	4	9	1
Total	246	32	88	14
Analysis.				
				All Cases
Cases to population, official census.....				5.27
Percentage of deaths to cases.....				13.00

TABLE XIII.

Number of Cases of Pertussis Reported for the Year 1910, by Months.				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909	
			Cases	Deaths
January.....	1	.....	17	.....
February.....	.....	.....	6	.....
March.....	.....	.....	2	.....
April.....	3	.....	.....	.....
May.....	7	1	1	.....
June.....	10	.....	.....	.....
July.....	10	.....	.....	.....
August.....	14	2	1	.....
September.....	7	1	.....	.....
October.....	12	1	.....	.....
November.....	8	2	.....	.....
December.....	2	1	.....	.....
Total.....	74	8	27	.....
Analysis.				
				All Cases
Cases to population, official census				1.65
Percentage of deaths to cases.				10.81

TABLE XIV.

Number of Cases of Mumps Reported for the Year 1910, by Months.				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909.	
			Cases	Deaths
January.....	4	.....	1	.....
February.....	2	.....	19	.....
March.....	1	.....	14	.....
April.....	4	.....	17	.....
May.....	.....	.....	29	.....
June.....	3	.....	9	.....
July.....	.....	.....	1	.....
August.....	1	.....	3	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	1	.....	.....	.....
December.....	1	.....	2	.....
Total.....	17	.....	95	.....
Analysis.				
				All Cases
Cases to population. official census.....				0.03
Percentage of deaths to cases.....				0.00

TABLE XV.

Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever Reported for the Year 1910, by Months.				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909.	
			Cases	Deaths
January.....	5	.....	14	.....
February.....	8	.....	8	.....
March.....	4	.....	18	.....
April.....	6	.....	22	.....
May.....	3	.....	12	.....
June.....	1	.....	6	.....
July.....	.....	.....	1	.....
August.....	1	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	1	.....
October.....	3	.....	4	.....
November.....	4	.....	4	.....
December ..	4	.....	5	.....
Total.....	39	.....	95	.....
Analysis.				
			All Cases.	
Cases to population, official census			0.87	
Percentage of deaths to cases.....			0.00	

TABLE XVI.

Number of Cases of Measles Reported for the Year 1910, by months.				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909.	
			Cases	Deaths
January	155	1	.....	.....
February	74	1	1	.....
March	9	.....	7	.....
April	18	.....	1	.....
May	25	.....	3	.....
June	9	.....	14	.....
July	1	.....	11	.....
August	1	.....	1	.....
September .....	.....	.....	15	.....
October .....	.....	.....	39	.....
November	3	.....	67	.....
December	4	.....	156	1
Total	299	2	315	1
Analysis.				
				All Cases.
Cases to population, official census.				6.68
Percentage of deaths to cases.				0.66

TABLE XVII.

Number of Cases of Chicken Pox Reported for the Year 1910, by Months.				
MONTH	Cases	Deaths	Present Compared with 1909.	
			Cases	Deaths
January.....	10	.....	32	.....
February.....	6	.....	.....	.....
March.....	5	.....	2	.....
April.....	1	.....	3	.....
May.....	1	.....	2	.....
June.....	1	.....	2	.....
July.....	.....	.....	1	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	1	.....	3	.....
November.....	4	.....	5	.....
December.....	5	.....	5	.....
Total.....	34	.....	55	.....
Analysis.				
				All Cases
Cases to population, official census.				0.75
Percentage of deaths to cases.				0.00

TABLE XVIII.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases Reported for the Year 1910, by Months.												
MONTH	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria	Chicken Pox	Measles	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Tuberculosis	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Tetanus	Infantile Paralysis
January ..	1	12	10	155	6	1	4	11	5	1	.....	.....
February ..	3	3	6	74	3	.....	2	8	8	1	.....	.....
March.....	5	9	5	9	2	.....	1	13	4	2	.....	.....
April.....	4	14	1	18	2	3	4	26	6	2	.....	.....
May	5	5	1	25	.....	7	.....	15	3	2	.....	.....
June.....	2	15	1	9	.....	10	3	14	1	.....	.....	.....
July.....	6	26	.....	1	.....	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	11	35	.....	1	1	14	1	15	1	.....	.....	1
September	11	48	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	6	23	1	.....	1	12	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....
November	14	26	4	3	3	8	1	3	4	2	.....	.....
December.....	5	30	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	1	.....	1
Total	73	246	34	299	21	74	17	133	39	11	.....	2

TABLE XIX.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases Reported from the Several Schools of the City of York, Penn'a., by Sex, for the Year 1910.

SCHOOLS	Diphtheria		Chicken Pox		Measles		Pertussis		Mumps		Scarlet Fever	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arch Street		1			1	1	1	1				
Burrows	2	3			10	7						1
Central	2	4			2	4		1				
Cherry Street...	3	3	1		6	8	4	1				1
Duke Street.....	1		1		1	1						
E. King Street..		2										
E. Poplar Street	3		1		2	1		3				
E. Market St....												1
Franklin.....	8	8	1	2		2		3			3	2
Garfield..	5	7			2	5						
High	1					1	1		1			
Hartley	1		1	2	16	10		2				1
Jefferson	1	1	3	2	1	1						
Lincoln	3	1			12	17			1			
Noel.....	4	6			5	5						
Old High.....	1	1			1	2						
Plank Road.....	2	1	1		1	2						
Princess Street..	3	4	1	2	5	1	1	1				1
Pine Street	1	1		1	2	5	2					
Ridge Avenue...	2	4	1	2	1	1					1	1
Smallwood.....			1		4	1						
Stevens.....	4	2		1	11	13						1
St. Mary's.....	1	2		3	1							3
St. Patrick's....			2	1	2	1						
St. John's.....												
Collegiate Ins't.						1						
Private.....					6	1			1			
Total by sex....	48	51	14	16	92	91	9	12	3	.....	4	12
Total.....	99		30		183		21		3		16	

TABLE XX.

Chart showing nationality of deceased individuals, color, sex, conjugal relations and place of interment.					
NATIONALITY		COLOR AND SEX			
Austria	2	WHITE		BLACK	
Canada	1	Male	Female	Male	Female
England.....	1	373	385	14	18
Germany.....	35	Total ....758		Total .....32	
Ireland	1				
U. S. American	744	Single.....	393	Married....	269
Scotland.....	1	Widowed..	122	Divorced...	4
Unknown	2	Unknown..... 2			
PLACE OF INTERMENT.					
Ades Israel Cemetery	2				
First Presbyterian Cemetery.....	1				
Green Mount Cemetery	155				
Hebrew Cemetery.....	1				
Hebrew, Reformed Cemetery	2				
Lebanon Cemetery	21				
Mount Rose Cemetery.....	54				
Other Points	67				
Potter's Field.....	7				
Prospect Hill Cemetery.....	268				
St. Mary's Cemetery	31				
St. Patrick's Cemetery.....	24				
South Hill Cemetery	1				
York County.....	156				

TABLE XXI.

Summary of Mortality for the Year 1910.													
AGE.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Under one year	13	14	15	8	7	4	21	19	15	17	15	9	157
1 to 2 years	4	2	...	4	...	1	3	1	...	2	1	...	18
2 to 5 "	5	2	1	1	1	...	2	5	2	3	2	3	27
5 to 10 "	5	2	...	1	...	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	33
10 to 15 "	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	15
15 to 20 " .....	...	3	1	1	...	5	1	1	2	1	3	2	20
20 to 30 "	4	5	6	6	5	3	1	5	2	2	5	3	47
30 to 40 "	8	2	5	5	2	3	1	4	1	3	11	6	51
40 to 50 "	6	5	8	2	5	3	5	2	7	2	7	7	59
50 to 60 "	9	7	9	7	7	1	4	6	4	7	3	5	60
60 to 70 "	7	12	7	9	14	4	5	8	9	6	12	9	102
70 to 80 "	5	12	10	8	7	3	3	5	3	10	10	10	86
80 to 90 "	7	7	9	3	3	3	1	2	2	9	4	2	52
90 years and over	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	7
Still born.....	2	3	5	4	9	8	3	1	2	1	5	4	47
Total deaths for the year.....	78	77	77	63	61	43	57	64	54	67	83	66	790
Death rate for the year based on the official U. S. census of 1910, 44,750, exclusive of still born, 16.60.													

CHART XXII.

Showing death rate by age, at periods of five and ten years, in which is demonstrated two major and one minor maxima.

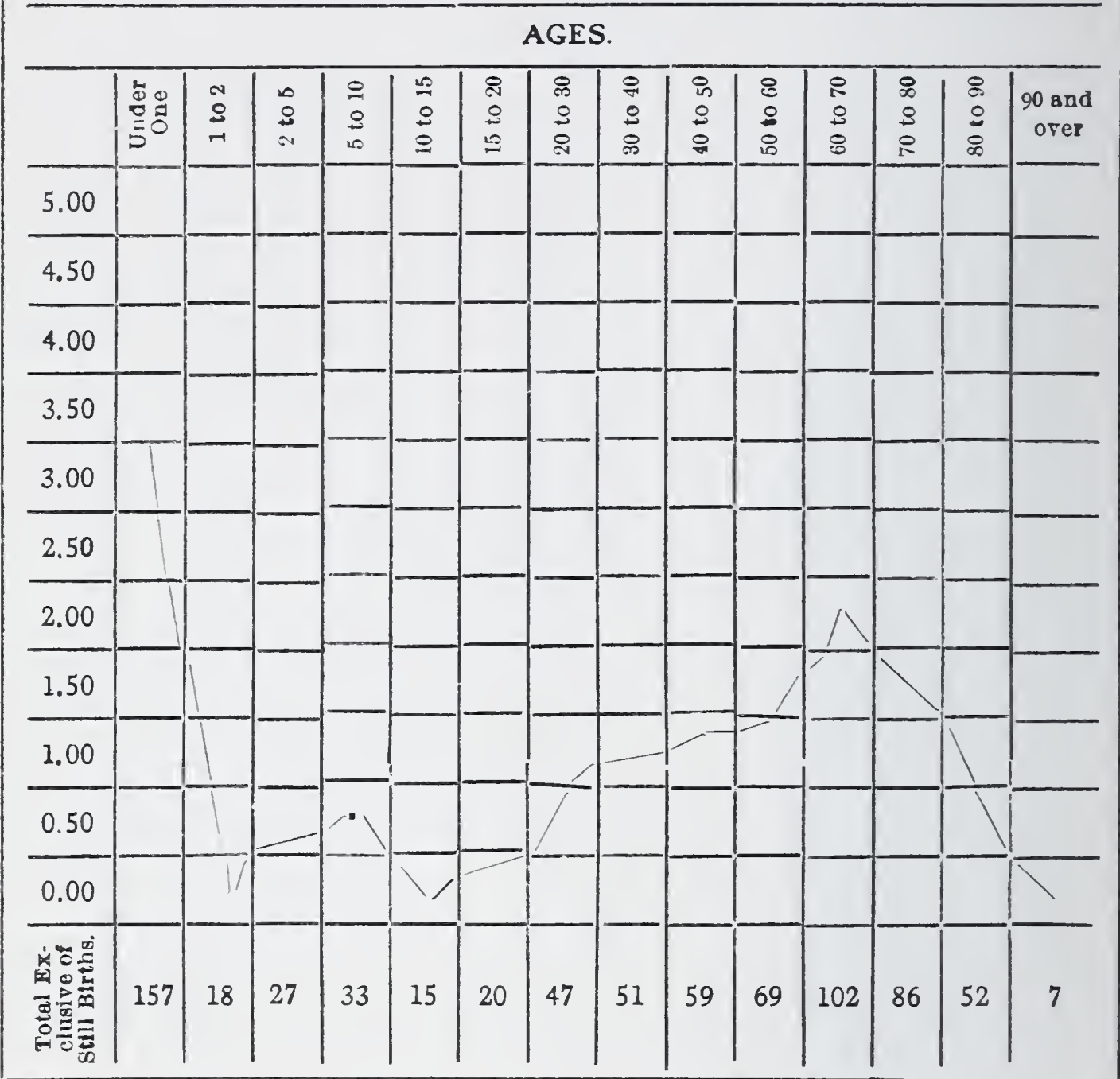


CHART XXIII.

Showing deaths by wards, including still-born. Rate per cent. 17.57.

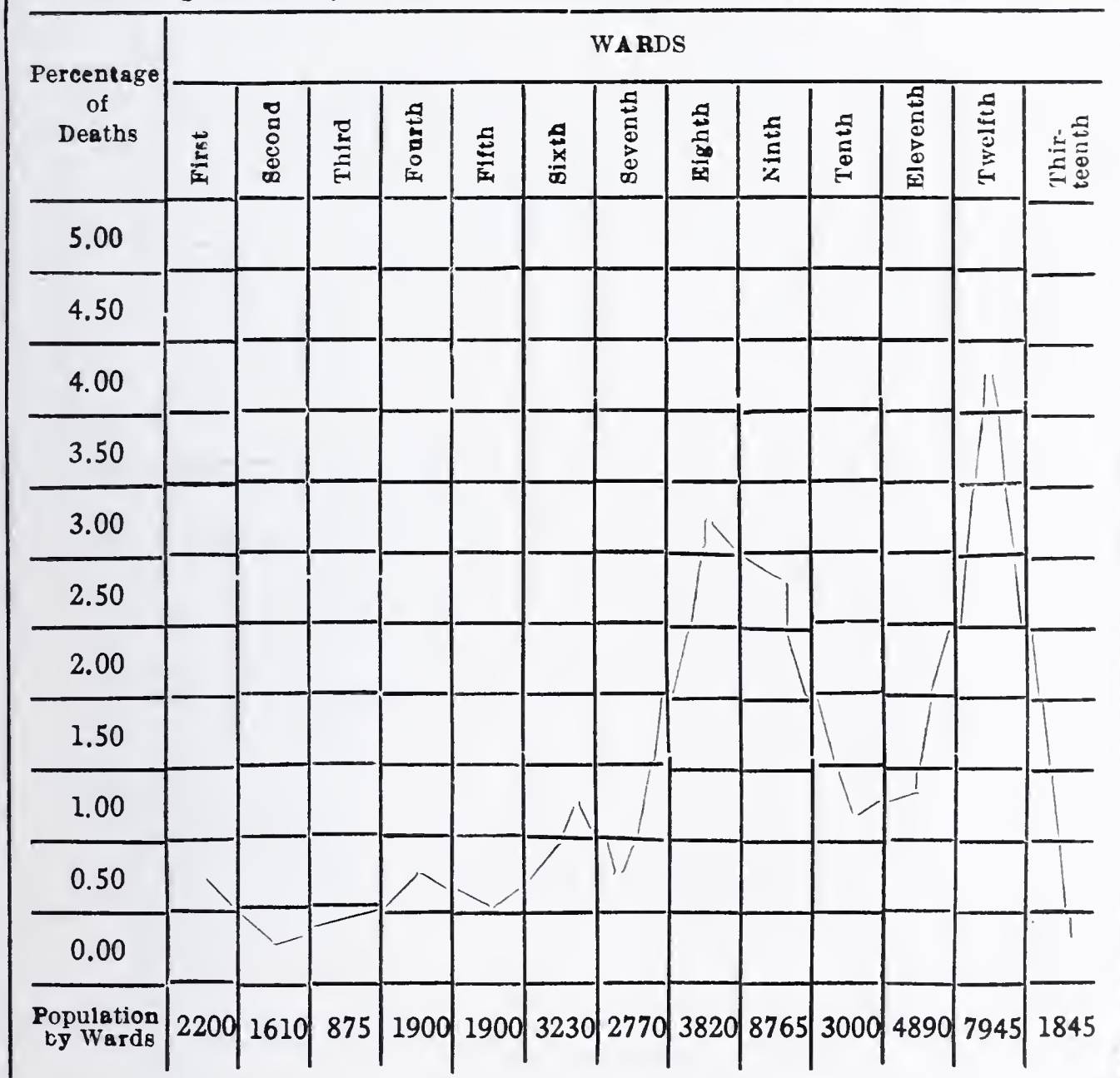


CHART No. XXIV

Chart Showing death rate by months, in which appear two apparent maxima, in January and November

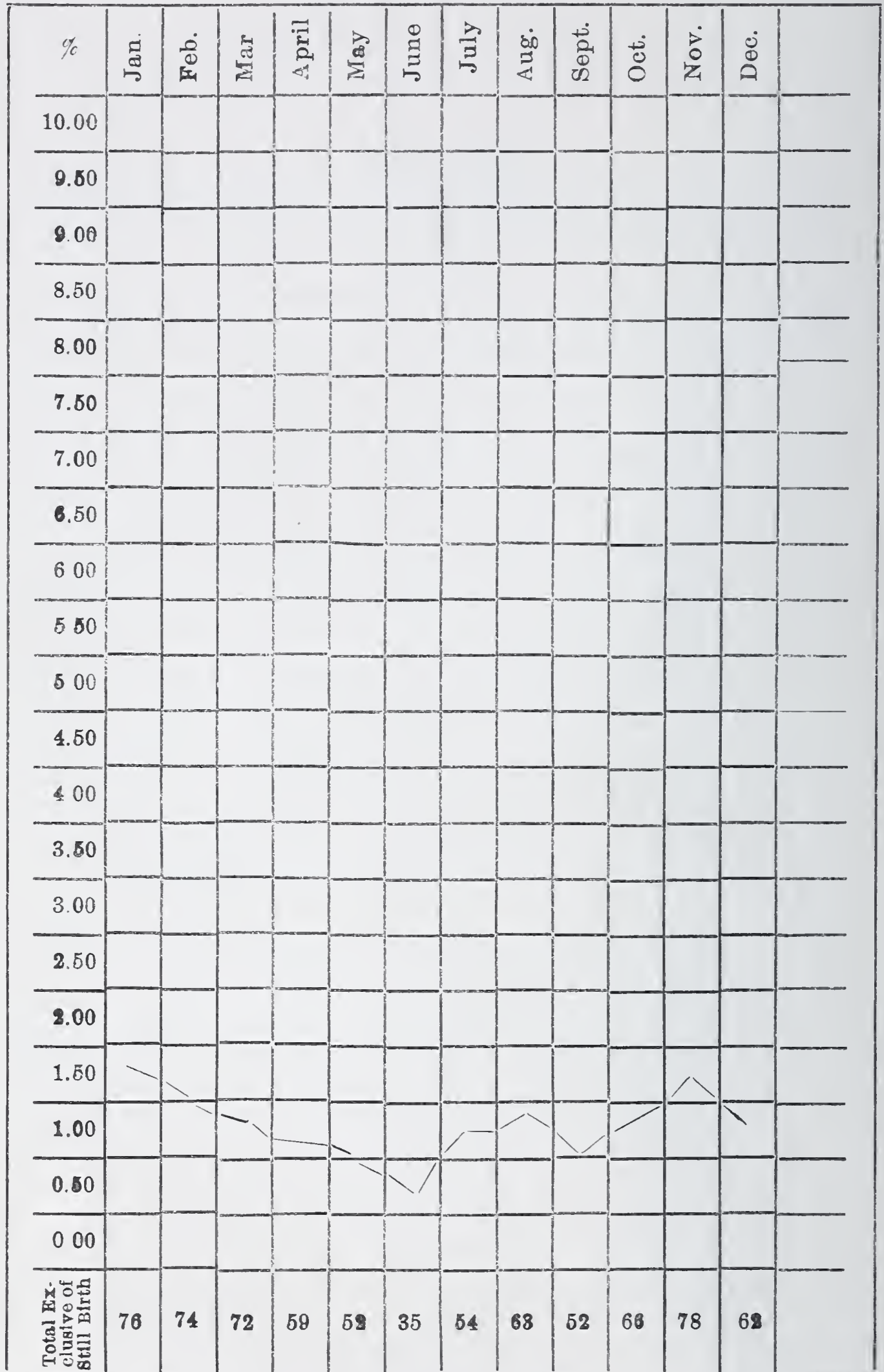


TABLE XXV.

Deaths by Wards for the Year 1910.															
WARDS	Voters Registered	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL BY WARDS	Per Cent. of Deaths by Wards to Total.
First	612	2	1	1	3	2	2	5	2	1	1	5	4	29	3.67
Second	393	4	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	17	2.15
Third	232	1	...	4	6	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	19	2.40
Fourth	400	3	8	1	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	4	2	35	4.43
Fifth	447	...	1	2	1	3	2	3	...	3	2	5	1	23	2.91
Sixth	789	5	3	2	5	5	5	6	2	3	3	7	4	50	6.32
Seventh	612	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	7	4	8	2	3	38	4.81
Eighth	808	13	8	11	12	9	11	5	17	7	11	15	16	135	17.08
Ninth	1798	14	17	14	12	14	6	5	8	7	7	9	12	125	15.82
Tenth	700	2	9	5	2	4	1	7	2	5	4	2	3	46	5.82
Eleventh	1022	14	2	8	4	4	2	2	5	5	4	6	5	61	7.72
Twelfth	1392	15	22	23	13	13	5	13	15	17	22	24	12	194	24.55
Thirteenth	386	4	...	2	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	2	2	18	2.27
Total registered	9591	78	77	77	63	61	43	57	64	54	67	83	66	790	
Total by months															
Total deaths															

790

TABLE XXVI.

Occupations of deceased Individuals.

Agent,	2	Music Teacher,.....	1
Banker,	1	None,	300
Barber,	3	Notary Public,.....	1
Bar Clerk,	1	Nurse,	1
Basket Maker,.....	1	Optometrist,	1
Blacksmith,	4	Painter,	4
Block Cutter,	1	Paper Maker,.....	1
Boiler Maker,.....	2	Physician,	3
Body Maker,.....	2	Plumber,	3
Box Paster,.....	1	Policeman,	1
Brick Layer,.....	3	Polisher,	1
Brick Maker,.....	1	Preacher,	1
Butcher,	4	Print Cutter,.....	1
Cabinet Maker,.....	1	Printer,	1
Carpet Weaver,.....	1	Railroader,	1
Carpenter,	20	Railroad Flagman,.....	1
Chain Maker,.....	1	Railroad Trucker,.....	1
Cigar Maker,.....	10	Restaurateur,	2
Clerk,	7	Saddler,	1
Coachman,	1	Safe Box Maker,.....	1
Coach Painter,.....	2	Saleslady,	2
Cobbler,	5	Salesman,	6
Cook,	2	Scale Maker,.....	1
Coremaker,	1	School Boy,.....	9
Decorator,	1	School Girl,.....	20
Dentist,	1	Seamstress,	6
Domestic,	13	Servant,	1
Door Maker,.....	1	Shirt Maker,.....	1
Drayman,	1	Silk Weaver,.....	3
Erecting Engineer,.....	1	Stationary Engineer,....	2
Farmer,	15	Street Car Conductor...	1
Foreman,	2	Student,	3
Freight Conductor,.....	1	Superintendent,	1
General Superintendent,.	1	Teacher,	3
Groom,	1	Teamster,	2
Housekeeper,	29	Telephone Operator,....	1
Housewife,	152	Tinner,	1
House Work,	17	Tobacco Stripper,.....	2
Hotel Proprietor,.....	1	Tooth Tester,.....	1
Insurance Agent,.....	2	Trucker,	1
Janitor,	1	Tube Tester,.....	1
Jeweler,	3	Undertaker,	2
Laborer,	39	Unknown,	1
Linesman,	1	Usher,	1
Locksmith,	1	Waiter,	1
Machinist,	6	Watchman,	1
Manufacturer,	1	Weaver,	1
Mason,	3	Wire Cloth Weaver....	1
Merchant,	4	Wood Carver,.....	1
Milliner,	1	Wood Sawyer,.....	1
Moulder,	6	Wood Worker,.....	3

TABLE XXVII.

I—GENERAL DISEASES.

A. Epidemic Diseases.

1. Typhoid Fever,	5
4. Measles,	2
6. Whooping Cough,	8
7. Diphtheria,	32
9. Influenza,	4
11. Dysentery,	1
12. Erysipelas,	3

B. Other General Diseases.

15. Tuberculosis of the Lungs,	69
16. Tuberculosis of the Larynx,	1
17. Tuberculous Meningitis, ..	4
18. Abdominal Tuberculosis, ..	6
19. Pott's Disease,	1
23. General Tuberculosis,	6
25. Venereal Diseases.	
a. Syphilis,	7
26. Cancer of the mouth,	1
27. Cancer of stomach and liver,	11
29. Cancer of the uterus,	4
30. Cancer of the breast,	6
31. Cancer of the skin	
a. Epithelioma of face, ..	1
32. Cancer of other organs	
a. Cancer of larynx,	1
b. Cancer of shoulder, ...	1
c. Cancer of thigh,	1
d. Cancer of tongue,	1
e. Cancer of mesentery, ..	2
f. Cancer of throat,	2
g. Cancer of gall bladder, ..	1
h. Osteo-sarcoma of jaw, ..	1
i. Sarcoma of medias- tinum,	1
34. Acute rheumatism,	4
35. Diabetes	
a. Diabetes insipidus, ...	1
b. Diabetes mellitus, ...	7

36. Anaemia	
a. Pernicious anaemia, ..	3
b. Splenic anaemia,	1
37. Alcoholism	
a. Acute alcoholism,	1
39. Other general diseases	
a. Rachitis,	1

II—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

41. Meningitis,	2
43. Other diseases of spinal cord,	
a. Spastic paraplegia,	1
b. Inflammation of cord, ..	1
c. Paraplegia,	2
d. Hemorrhage into cord, ..	1
44. Apoplexy	
a. Cerebral hemorrhage, ..	24
b. Cerebral thrombosis, ..	1
c. Cerebral embolus,	3
d. hemiplegia,	3
e. Apoplexy,	29
45. Softening of brain,	4
46. Paralysis,	1
48. Other forms of mental disease	
a. Dementia praecox,	1
b. Dementia,	2
c. Insanity,	1
49. Other diseases of the brain	
a. Cerebral congestion, ..	1
b. Cerebral abscess,	1
c. Hydrocephalus,	2
50. Epilepsy,	2
51. Convulsions,	4
53. Other diseases of nervous system	
a. Insolation,	1

TABLE XXVII—Continued.

III—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

54. Pericarditis,	1
55. Endocarditis,	8
56. Heart disease	
a. Myocarditis,	4
b. Valvular heart disease	36
c. Aortic stenosis,	3
d. Mitral regurgitation, ..	2
e. Aortic regurgitation, ..	1
f. Hypertrophy of heart, ..	2
g. Dilatation of heart, ..	7
57. Angina pectoris,	4
58. Diseases of arteries	
a. Arterio-sclerosis,	10
b. Aneurism of aorta, ...	1
c. Purpura hemorrhagica, ..	1

IV—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

66. Acute bronchitis,	5
67. Chronic bronchitis,	5
68. Broncho-pneumonia,	38
69. Pneumonia,	54
70. Pleurisy,	1
75. Other diseases of respiratory system	
a. Pulmonary apoplexy, ..	1

V—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

80. Gastritis	
a. Chronic gastritis,	8
b. Acute gastritis,	1
c. Gastritis, not specified, ..	2
81. Other diseases of stomach	
a. Obstruction of pylorus, ..	1
b. Acute indigestion,	10
83. Diarrhoea and enteritis, ..	16
86. Obstruction of intestines, ..	3
a. Intussusception,	1
87. Other diseases of intestines,	
a. Gastro-enteritis,	25

b. Intestinal indigestion, ..	2
c. Entero-colitis,	10
d. Chronic enteritis,	1
e. Cholera infantum,	8
88. Acute yellow atrophy of liver,	1
90. Cirrhosis of liver,	6
91. Biliary calculi,	1
92. Other diseases of liver	
a. Abscess of liver,	1
b. Cholecystitis,	2
c. Congenital hepatitis, ..	1
94. Peritonitis,	5
95. Appendicitis,	6
96. Other diseases of digestive system	
a. Chronic pancreatitis, ..	1

VI—DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.

97. Acute nephritis,	10
98. Bright's disease,	32
99. Other diseases of kidneys	
a. Pyelo-nephritis,	1
Symptomatic conditions	
a. Suppression of urine, ..	1
b. Uraemia,	1
101. Diseases of bladder	
a. Chronic cystitis,	3
b. Acute cystitis,	1
c. Chronic prostatitis, ...	1

VII—CHILDBIRTH.

107. Puerperal septicaemia,	1
108. Puerperal convulsions, ...	3
109. Other causes incident to childbirth	
a. Caesarian section,	1
b. Puerperal peritonitis, ..	1
c. Puerperal pyaemia, ...	1
d. Shock following version,	1
e. Miscarriage,	2
f. Phlegmasia alba dolens, ..	1

TABLE XXVII—Continued.

Post partum hemor- rhage, I	b. By illuminating gas,.. 2
h. Vomiting of preg- nancy, I	c. By fire arms,..... 2
i. Tubal pregnancy,..... I	d. By corrosive subli- mate, I
j. Nephritis of pregnancy I	124. Fractures and dislocations (accidental)
k. Puerperal embolism,.. I	a. Dislocation of cervical vertebrae, I
VIII—DISEASES OF SKIN.	b. Fracture of femur,... 3
110. Gangrene	c. Fracture of skull,..... 6
a. Senile, 3	d. Fracture spine,..... 3
b. Gangrene of scrotum, I	e. Fracture of ribs..... I
113. Other diseases of skin	125. Burns and scalds
a. Celluitis, I	a. Burns of body,..... 3
IX—DISEASES OF LOCO- MOTOR SYSTEM.	b. Scalds of body,..... I
114. Diseases of bones	130. Inhalation of poisonous gases (accidental)
a. Necrosis of tibia,..... I	a. Illuminating gas,..... I
b. Necrosis of femur,... I	133. Wounds by machinery
X—MALFORMATIONS.	a. Punctured wound of abdomen, I
118. Congenital malformations of heart, 16	135. Railroad accidents
119. Other malformations	a. Crushed legs,..... 4
a. Spina bifida, I	137. Suffocation, I
b. Malformation of kid- ney, I	138. Other accidental injuries
XI—EARLY INFANCY.	a. Wound of hand,..... 2
120. Premature birth,..... 19	b. Falls, 2
121. Congenital debility,..... 4	c. Traumatic meningitis, I
Paralysis, I	d. Contusion of brain,... I
Pulmonary atelectasis,... I	139. Injury at birth,..... I
XIII—VIOLENCE.	XIV—ILL DEFINED CAUSES
123. Suicides,	143. Other ill defined causes
a. By hanging,..... 2	a. Marasmus, 3
	b. Cerebritis, I
	STILL BORN,.....47

TABLE XXVIII.

Total showing results of individual school inspection, by numbers and grade, to January 1, 1911									
	G R A D E								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
No. pupils enrolled	436	264	329	288	293	216	217	193	2236
No pupils examined	414	191	235	269	273	204	196	179	1966
No. pupils evidently normal	125	58	48	76	95	63	79	85	629
No. pupils showing one or more abnormalities	294	133	187	193	178	141	117	94	1337
No. pupils showing deformities	34	7	10	12	9	8	5	7	92
No. pupils showing affections of skin.....	25	4	4	5	5	5	7	16	71
No. pupils showing affections of eye.....	83	48	65	69	85	70	47	36	503
No. pupils showing affection of ear.....	18	7	6	7	9	2	6	0	55
No. pupils showing defective nasal breathing	216	88	103	129	104	86	65	66	857
No. pupils pupils poorly nourished.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
No. pupils absent on account of contagious diseases:.....	16	4	1	1	2	2	1	0	27
Small Pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria.....	4	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	11
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mumps.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicken Pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
German Measles.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	9

TABLE XXIX.

Table showing percentage of child production, of males and females, at periods of five years					
Ages of Males	No.	%	Ages of Females	No.	%
Between 15 and 20 ...	26	2.47	Between 14 and 20 ...	115	10.95
Between 20 and 25 ...	262	24.94	Between 20 and 25 ...	319	30.38
Between 25 and 30 ...	269	25.61	Between 25 and 30 ...	266	25.33
Between 30 and 35 ...	205	19.52	Between 30 and 35 ...	179	16.09
Between 35 and 40 ...	142	13.52	Between 35 and 40 ...	134	12.76
Between 40 and 45 ...	96	9.14	Between 40 and 45 ...	40	3.71
Between 45 and 50 ...	34	3.23	Between 45 and 50 ...	5	0.47
Between 50 and 55 ...	6	0.57	Age unknown.....	2	0.19
Between 55 and 60 ...	2	0.19			
Sixty and over	2	0.19			
Age unknown	6	0.57			

TABLE XXX.

Table showing number of Primipara and Multipara reported, also the number of children born to each		
No. of Child to Mother	No. of Mothers	Percentage of Total Production
1	313	29.80
2	233	22.11
3	164	15.61
4	108	10.28
5	79	7.52
6	48	4.57
7	34	3.23
8	15	1.42
9	15	1.42
10	11	1.04
11	11	1.04
12	9	0.85
13	8	0.76
14	1	0.09
15	0	0.00
16	0	0.00
17	1	0.09
Total Production,	1050	99.83 +

TABLE XXXI.

Native and Foreign Birth Rates for the Year 1910.						
NATIONALITY		No. of Mothers	Total Infant Production by these Mothers	Rate per Mother	Highest Number born to any one Mother	Percentage to total 1910 Production
FATHER	MOTHER					
Algiers	Austria	1	4	4.00	4	0.09
Austria	Austria	4	6	1.50	2	0.35
Austria	Russia	1	7	7.00	7	0.09
Canada	U. S. A., White...	2	3	1.50	2	0.19
England	England	1	6	6.00	6	0.09
France	U. S. A., White...	1	5	5.00	5	0.09
Germany	Germany	6	36	6.00	11	0.57
Germany	U. S. A., White ..	7	36	5.14	11	0.66
Hungary	Hungary	1	4	4.00	4	0.09
Italy	Italy	9	39	4.33	12	0.85
Norway	U. S. A., White ..	1	1	1.00	1	0.09
Nova Scotia	U. S. A., White...	1	3	3.00	3	0.09
Roumania	Russia	1	1	1.00	1	0.09
Russia	Russia	8	27	3.37	7	0.76
Russia	U. S. A., White...	2	2	1.00	1	0.19
Russia	Germany	1	2	2.00	2	0.09
Scotland	Scotland	2	3	1.50	2	0.19
Scotland	U. S. A., White...	1	2	2.00	2	0.09
Switzerland	U. S. A., White...	1	2	2.00	2	0.09
U. S. A., Black ..	U. S. A., Black...	30	125	4.16	9	2.85
U. S. A., White...	U. S. A., White...	955	3039	3.18	17	90.95
U. S. A., White...	U. S. A., Black ..	2	2	1.00	1	0.19
U. S. A., White...	Germany	3	12	4.00	5	0.28
U. S. A., White...	England	1	2	2.00	2	0.09
U. S. A., White...	Canada	1	4	4.00	4	0.09
West India	U. S. A., Black...	1	1	1.00	1	0.09
Total number of mothers.		1044				
Total lifetime production by these mothers...			3374			
Birth rate per 1,000 population						23.4
Total per cent. of birth production, native white (females)						90.07
Total per cent. of birth production, foreign (females).						6.10
Total per cent. of birth production, native black (females)						3.76
Total						99.93+

TABLE XXXII.

Chart showing Births by Wards, by months and percentage of birth rate to wards.

WARDS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total by Wards	Population by Wards	Percentage to total production by Wards
First.....	2	5	4	2	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	43	2200	4.09
Second.....	3	1	4	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	4	20	1610	1.90
Third.....	3	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	16	875	1.05
Fourth.....	3	5	4	1	2	5	4	2	1	1	...	7	35	1900	3.33
Fifth.....	...	2	3	6	5	7	2	6	2	3	1	1	38	1900	3.61
Sixth.....	3	7	5	5	3	8	3	1	4	3	4	12	58	3230	5.52
Seventh.....	6	8	6	5	3	5	7	6	4	8	5	5	68	2770	6.47
Eighth.....	5	9	14	10	8	15	6	10	4	4	18	9	112	3820	10.66
Ninth.....	12	22	19	20	18	20	21	22	14	13	20	14	215	8765	20.76
Tenth.....	4	7	4	5	9	10	4	4	6	8	5	4	70	3000	6.57
Eleventh.....	9	4	11	4	4	6	8	10	7	8	2	10	83	4890	7.90
Twelfth.....	18	16	19	16	23	22	24	23	17	21	19	26	244	7945	23.23
Thirteenth.....	4	3	3	1	6	3	2	7	4	8	3	4	48	1845	4.57
Total.....	72	90	97	76	90	106	90	95	67	84	82	101	1050	44,750	99.66+

TABLE XXXIII.

Table showing and comparing birth and death rates, by wards,
per 1000 inhabitants

WARDS	Total Births by Wards	Birth Rate per 1000 Population	Population by Wards	Total Deaths by Wards	Death Rate per 1000 Population
First	43	19.5	2200	29	13.2
Second	20	12.4	1610	17	10.5
Third	16	18.3	875	19	21.7
Fourth	35	18.4	1900	35	18.4
Fifth..	38	20.	1900	23	12.1
Sixth.....	58	17.6	3230	50	15.4
Seventh	68	24.5	2770	38	13.7
Eighth	112	29.3	3820	135	35.3
Ninth	215	24.5	8765	125	14.2
Tenth	70	23.3	3000	46	15.8
Eleventh	83	16.9	4890	61	12.4
Twelfth	244	30.7	6945	194	24.4
Thirteenth	48	26.	1845	18	9.7
Total.....	1050	23.4	44750	790	17.6

TABLE XXXIV

Showing Births Reported during the Calendar Year 1910														
MONTHS	Total	White		Colored		Twins		Illegitimate		Attended by Physician		Attended by Mid-wives		Reported by Par'ts
		Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	
January	72	41	30	1	0	4	0	2	0	71	1	0	0	0
February	90	44	45	0	1	0	0	6	0	86	1	3	0	1
March	97	49	43	2	3	2	0	6	1	91	5	0	0	1
April	76	40	36	0	0	0	0	3	0	76	0	0	0	1
May	90	49	41	0	0	2	0	3	0	90	0	0	0	0
June	106	51	50	4	1	0	0	6	1	100	4	1	0	1
July	90	41	49	0	0	2	0	5	0	90	0	0	0	0
August	95	50	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	1
September ...	67	33	29	4	1	0	0	2	1	62	5	0	0	0
October	84	39	41	3	1	2	0	1	1	76	3	3	1	1
November ...	82	43	38	0	1	0	0	2	0	81	1	0	0	1
December ...	101	46	43	4	8	0	0	2	3	86	1	2	8	0
Total by sex and color	1050	526	490	18	16	12	0	38	7	1004	21	9	9	7
Total by Race		1016		34		12	0	38	7	1004	21	9	9	7
Total for the Year		1050				12		45		1025		18		7

REPORT OF THE LOCAL REGISTRAR OF VITAL
STATISTICS, FOR DISTRICT NUMBER 53,
PENNSYLVANIA AREA OF REGIS-
TRATION FOR THE YEAR 1910.

One hundred and thirty-three cases of tuberculosis were reported for the year 1910. These represent, nearly in every instance cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of deaths from the same cause was eighty-six. This number represents deaths from all forms of the disease. The percentage of deaths to cases reported was 64.66. The percentage of the total death rate was 2.97. This number represents a very incomplete return of cases. The medical profession is, as formerly, negligent in reporting cases. Until reports are forwarded to the department with that degree of faithfulness on the part of physicians the public has a right to expect, no intelligent record can be kept of cases.

Individuals afflicted with tuberculosis frequently change dwelling places. A house just vacated by such ought to be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, before allowing another to occupy the premises. An effort should be made to attain this ideal method as nearly as possible. Thoroughly good, preventive measures cannot be carried out until such a system is adopted.

Perhaps the greatest danger lies with the perambulating cases. Many of these are in a far advanced stage of the disease and cough up countless numbers of tubercle bacilli. These hopeless cases should be segregated in some nearby country district. In this manner the community would be safe guarded against much of the danger of infection from tuberculosis. This properly is within the jurisdiction of the health department. Some steps should be taken in order to bring about this end. Great

good is being accomplished by the staff of the Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Dispensary and its nursing corps. The city should have its own organization, acting independently of, but in conjunction with the State.

It is to be assumed that every municipality should care for the health, and safeguard its people against disease. Therefore, it should establish and maintain dispensaries and provide district nurses, trained for this work, in order to assist in stamping out the disease.

Seventy-four cases of typhoid fever were reported for the year. Twenty-six of this number were imported. Ten were unquestionably due to milk infection. Five were probably imported. Five contracted the disease by direct contact with other cases. Eight were doubtful. One contracted the malady by bathing in the Codorus Creek, another by bathing in Poor House Run. Eighteen cases are therefore left to the department without a positive solution.

During the month of July, 1910, information reached the department that a considerably large number of cases existed on the water shed in the vicinity of Glen Rock, Pa. Investigation revealed the presence of forty or more. An appeal was made to the State Health Department to have an inspection made on the water shed. This request was granted, when the number swelled to at least a hundred cases. This gave rise to great fear that the local supply would become infected and an epidemic result. It is to be remembered that dejecta from many of these cases were deposited directly into the Codorus at a time when the stream was very low. This condition of the stream favored a high degree of concentration of sewage contamination with consequent great danger of water pollution. It must be realized that the intake of the York Water Company is located but eleven miles distant from the seat of infection, in order to appreciate, under ordinary conditions, what great peril confronted the people of York. I do not know of a parallel case, in recent times, when a stream so polluted, infected so small a per cent. of its consumers. The relative, high efficiency of the water filtration plant, no doubt, is directly responsible for safeguard-

ing the public against an epidemic of typhoid fever. The low condition of the stream, together with the high degree of concentration of bacteria, offered the severest test to which any plant can be subjected. I embrace this opportunity to congratulate the management of the York Water Company upon the high degree of purity which is maintained in our water, not only under ordinary conditions, but under extraordinary ones.

An epidemic of diphtheria prevailed in this city, more or less constantly, during all of the year, 1910. There were 246 cases reported, of which number, 32 terminated fatally. This represents 13 per cent of deaths to cases. Whilst the mortality was not unusually high, the percentage of cases reported to the population was excessive. This would appear to reflect upon the management of the health department. This view is probably justifiable as no extraordinary effort was made to curb the progress of the disease. This was not owing to lack of interest in, or concern for the safety of the public, but due to the want of funds, which directly crippled the attempt to stamp out the malady. Close examination proved that the epidemic had its onset in September, 1909.

Its inception was probably due to the lack of proper quarantine regulations. This was impossible, for at that period there was no health organization. Thus, there were 158 more cases reported than for the preceding year. It appears, that, but for political juggling, these, or a number closely approximate, could have been spared the suffering and incidental expenses connected therewith. On this basis about 18 lives might have been spared to the parent and community. It seems criminal that a city should be forced to operate a health department under a system that allows such conditions to occur.

The other reportable diseases occurred in what may be regarded as normal numbers for this city. They therefore deserve no further mention.

790 individuals died during the year 1910. The death rate, to the population, on a basis of 44,750 (U. S. Official census), was 1.76 per cent. The deaths by wards occurred as follows:

First Ward, 29; Second, 17; Third, 19; Fourth, 35; Fifth, 23; Sixth, 50; Seventh, 28; Eighth, 135; Ninth, 125; Tenth, 46; Eleventh, 61; Twelfth, 194; Thirteenth, 18.

Interesting and valuable data may be gleaned from the several tables which have been herewith submitted. By comparing the death with the birth chart it may be observed that the number of deaths in the Third Ward exceeds the births by three; that the Fourth Ward has an equal birth and death rate and that the Eighth Ward had twenty-three more deaths than births.

The number of deaths reported from the York Hospital is responsible for this high death rate in the Eighth Ward. Attention is called to the excessive rate in the Twelfth Ward. Compared with 125 deaths in the Ninth and although the population of the former is 800 less than the latter, there were 194 deaths in this ward. A large percentage of these deaths occurred in the low, undrained section of the ward. Words could not be spoken more eloquently in testimony of the necessity to sewer and drain this quarter of the city than these figures. The Second and Thirteenth Wards had unusually low death rates. The nationality of the deceased was as follows:

Austria, 2; Canada, 1; England, 1; Germany, 35; Ireland, 1; U. S. American, 744; Scotland, 1; Unknown, 2. There were 758 white, (373 males and 385 females, and 32 black, (14 males and 18 females). The conjugal relations of the above were, single, 393; married, 269; widowed, 122; divorced, 4 and unknown, 2.

The interments were made in the following cemeteries and places: Ades Israel, 2; First Presbyterian Cemetery, 1; Greenmount, 155; Hebrew, 1; Hebrew, Reformed, 2; Lebanon Cemetery, 21; Mount Rose, 54; Potter's Field, 7; Prospect Hill, 268; St. Mary's, 31; St. Patrick's, 24; South Hill, 1; York County, 156; other points, 67.

There were 1,050 births reported for the year. The number by wards follows: First, 43; Second, 20; Third, 16; Fourth, 35; Fifth, 38; Sixth, 58; Seventh, 68; Eighth, 112; Ninth, 215; Tenth, 70; Eleventh, 83; Twelfth, 244; Thirteenth, 48. There were 1,016 white, (526 males, 490 females) and 34 black, (18 males,

16 females). There were six sets of twins, all white. There were 45 illegitimates, 38 white and seven black. The highest number reported for any one month was 106. This happened to be June, the next highest number being 101 for December. The lowest number was for September, 67 and the next lowest was 72 in January. The reports appear to show that the total infant production by these mothers was 3,374, representing an average of a little over three to each. The birth rate per 1,000 was 23.4. The age of the youngest male parent was 15 years, 70 that of the eldest. The youngest mother was aged 14 the eldest, 47.

A detailed account of communicable diseases, deaths and births may be found by referring to a more complete report which is herewith submitted.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. BENNETT,
Local Registrar of Vital Statistics.

